



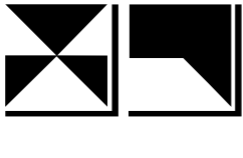
# OPEN FORM SAMİ ZDAT

26. 10. 2019  
10. 00 →  
18. 00 H.

OPEN-FORM-  
NEU-  
DENKEN. tumb  
lr. com



CHRONOLOGIC  
AL  
STENOGRAP  
HY RECORD  
OF  
CONFERENCE



n1

WELCOME to  
OPEN FORM  
NEU DENKEN

What you see in this room  
is a result of our  
observations in Lublin

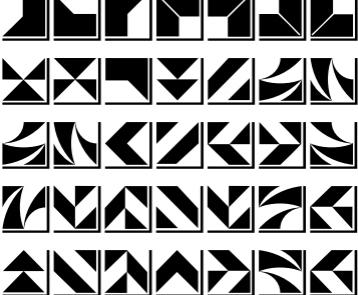
and Karl-Marx-Allee 2nd section.

Our Lense during the observations: Theory of Open Form by Oscar Hansen as opposed to closed form

Introduction of various projects in the room by curators –

Introduction of First Block + Second Block of the conference

Pavilions are an example of what an open form could be. There is a gap between what we would like to have as a pavilion and what is actually happening



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n2

**paulina  
paga**

**„OPEN-FORM  
pavilion  
and  
municipality  
OF Lublin“**

MoM Museum of Housing Estate in Lublin but actually it is a group work. (Introduction of 4 colleagues) „The space started run mainly by women, although today I have four male colleagues here.“

How is Lublin case relevant to Berlin?

Lublin - 37000

inhabitants, shrinking, aging, ‚peripheral‘

Berlin - 3700000

inhabitants, growing

!\_ Questions for how to work with the public in Lublin:

## **Where is the common ground**

40% of polish live in housing estates, 20% of them in housing estates built in 1970s

Nostalgia as a tool to make people open up. We try to create a frame for possibility of conflict.

Different Socialisms - Observe different experiences through the factor of housing

Function of multi-micro democracies

Oscar Hansen's Critical Speech at Conference about the planning of the capital of Brasil

## **!\_Future?**

Lublin Housing

Cooperative founded 1957 during a housing crisis

It was an experiment to take bottom-up cooperative ideas and find systematic ways to support them

Success dependent on

1. Scale
2. Architecture (humanist modernist architects)
3. Cooperative Effort

Common Share

Pavillon by Oscar Hansen at Lublin Market Space with glass window

Micro zone of the collection made by people that brought objects and furniture with their stories - shaped into

archive referring to narrative

## **Cooperative ethos nowadays?**

Modernist housing is a main topic

## **Participation or education?**

## **Local decisions - Limits of adaptability of strategies**

e.g. Lublin does not attract

developers/investors compared to Berlin.

Longterm social investment starting from educational formats on Open Forms.

Marcin Semeniuk:

Maps

Slowacki Housing Estate :

Format difference

residential buildings ↔ pavilions

## **Prototyping the future: Why does it fade away?**

Advantages of pavilions:

Functional flexibility,

various functions as open

space, blowing the

boundary between

interior/exterior, various

functions, availability.

Private owners/ Housing Cooperative

Investors try to present

pavilions as outdated for

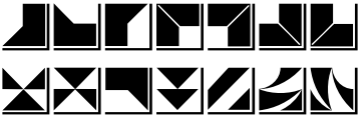
current needs

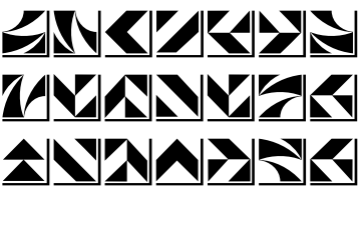
Strategies of maintaining

pavillions

Berlin discussions

relevant for Lublin?





n3

**FELIX  
MARLOW**

**„Pavilion  
Werkstatt  
Haus der  
Statistik“**

I am one ,embassador‘ of the Werkstatt (3-6 ambassadors) and part of Zusammenkunft Berlin Cooperative.

Contexts of Werkstatt Haus der Statistik, Mitte Berlin

!\_ Part of Haus der Statistik, planned from 1965 - opened 1970

!\_ used by Gauck Behörde, Stasi used the Haus der Statistik

### **Urban Regeneration**

Initiative Haus der Statistik demands the house with concept of mixed, integrative use City of Berlin agrees to a deal 80% for them, 20% for Initiative

**KOOP 5** (civil society, state-owned companies, political agents)

Werkstatt Haus der Statistik is an **on-site office**

!\_ Urban design procedure (participation/planning/project management)

collaboration, involvement, gatherings

„It is not about the form, it is about the practice, the procedure, the use.“

Ground floors opened for pioneering uses

Discussion about reconstruction of pavilions on Karl-Marx-Allee

Q\_ How are you funding the renovation and the projects?

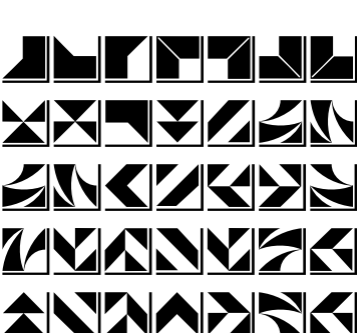
FM\_ This pavilion by City of Berlin. Pioneering Uses work mainly on self-funded resources. The whole process 80% funded by state, 20% by us, unclear

Q\_ Timeline?

FM\_ B-Plan should be ready end of 2020. 2028: Town Hall is due to move out of contemporary rented building.

Q\_ Are you planning to fight for the pavilion?

FM\_ I don't know about plans for fighting, that does not mean there are none.



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n4

**THOMAS  
FLIERL**

**„FUTURE  
pavilions  
at Karl-  
marx-allee  
as closed  
form“**

New Pavillions for the  
Karl-Marx-Allee

!\_ involvement in the  
1990 as planner, will  
share experiences

1959 What was the plan?

Why was the plan  
realized only partially?

1990-2010 Debates

Future plans

Pavilions Karl-Marx-Allee

L- shaped, T- shaped

(Slides with maps and  
planning models)

Tram line through Karl-  
Marx-Allee

Cinema

Restaurant Moskau

Change in the plans:

Maintain the house of  
help, build only two  
residential houses

instead of three

Unfinished situation

Pavilions structure

recognized more

appropriate than 4 story  
buildings

Appreciation of post-war  
modernism grew

**New generation of  
pavilions are being  
designed in respect of  
the existing**

Proposed/Identified 5

users for 6 pavilions+

!\_ New cultural center

nearby Haus der Statistik

!\_ ? open

!\_ Urban Laboratory

(nearby cinema)

Heinrich Böll Stiftung

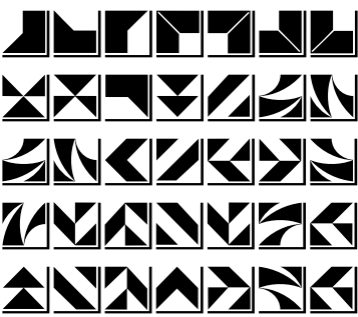
!\_ WBM

!\_ NGBK

!\_ Werkbund Archiv

Museum der Dinge

1 Subway Entrance will  
be in a pavillion - similar  
to Hansa-Viertel



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n5

## discussion

Paulina Paga:  
Importance Oral  
Memory, Value of  
heritage  
still narrow field of  
discussion for non-  
intellectual public

Thomas Flierl: Similar  
situation in Berlin

**How to come together  
as united society in the  
future?**

Heritage buildings: **not  
purely preserve but  
actualize**

New recognition of Post-  
War Architecture, GDR  
Architektur right now in  
Berlin

Understanding common  
heritage \_\_

20th Congress of  
Communist Parties of  
Soviet Union

PP: What are the  
arguments to persuade  
those who are not yet  
convinced that this work  
is worth it.

X: To whom do the  
pavilions belong?

PP: For some pavilions  
the land belongs to  
municipality, the building  
to the Housing  
Cooperative, for some it  
belongs to the  
municipality, for some it  
belongs to private  
owners.



- 1 successful regeneration: pavilion belongs to university, land to municipality

X2: One example: well preserved pavilion used as nursery school  
public orientated very lively spaces (more difference uses)

**Preservation: What is worth preserving is what was good+useful of the ideas.** For example the separation of streets and social service zones.

TF: After 1989 all existing pavilions were privatized but protected as monuments by the Landesdenkmalamt.  
Cultural+Political question on the main boulevard in Mitte as unfinished building site.  
Ahornblatt (Pavilion) was demolished for building of Berlin castle.

Miodrag Kuč: What are the norms of preservation in Unesco application zone?

**According to what set of rules do the updates of modernism work?**

TF: Difficult to say.  
Something is changing in the understanding of heritage sites. Unesco is interested in the combination of the two east and west sites.  
Political uploaded situation. Significant difference between East/West modernist patterns - interesting international development.

**Relationship of respect + modernization**

Reading and understanding planning

and construction culture of the 60s

Public Competition for planning until 2020 for new pavilions

X3: Interesting enthusiasm for preserving pavilions in comparison to Hungary? Does that enthusiasm exist in Poland?

PP: No. We think about how to move the social sites and functions (public/commercial). Change the narratives is something that has to happen.

X3: Why is this nostalgia present in Germany?

TF: Activities of preservation are appearing in many places also East European countries. Phenomenon of socialist capitals: Stalinist architecture  
All types of histories need to be seen and respected

**Old and new architectures can shape a new urban public space**

At least one settlement to preserve, cultivate, refurbish to **preserve our historical consciousness.**

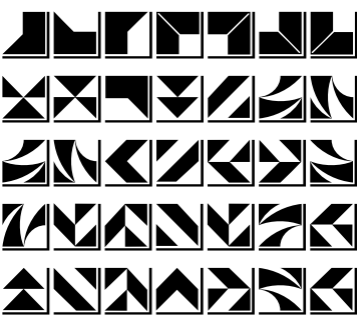
Olesia: Passing by people from the neighbourhood at Werkstatt and work of Communication

Felix Marlow: Neighbourhood in transition, attitude towards change.  
We need to put **effort into joining forces.** It is not only about the

content, but about **how to make a conversation and meet each other.**

TF: Planning the new pavilions is happening in interaction with the inhabitants and had positive feedback. It is about dealing with the differences in a central spot in the city with complex conditions.

LUNCH AND MICROCONVERSATIONS UNTIL 2pm



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n6

**Sandy  
KALTENBORN**

**„KOTTI & CO.  
PAVILIONS  
DYI“**

Miodrag Kuč  
(Introduction) -> **Self-  
built pavilion resistance  
at Kottbusser Tor:  
Gecekondu**

Sandy Kaltenborn:  
Gecekondu was never  
thought as a pavilion.  
Context: 2011 rents were  
rising at Kottbusser Tor -  
Social housing was  
higher than the market  
average  
!\_ Kottbusser Tor is a  
hotspot, many people  
relying on social welfare,  
drug market and usage,  
tourists, club scene etc. –  
> multiple influences

Neighbours start organizing

**,We're gonna squat**

**Kotbusser Tor'**

Stable building needed to be built (aus

Europalletten) and Kotti was declared as

squatted

24/7 presence on the spot

**Gecekondu means ,built over night' in Turkish**

Old Ottoman rule, if you build a building over night with a roof, you have the right to stay.

Much solidarity from neighborhood and people from abroad that support with shifts, food, drinks +resources. The movement was not necessarily leftist but very diverse and mixed up.

The building was **flexible, movable, organic, breathing, constantly transformable for different activities.**

Discussions with young architecture students and older construction workers how to make the structure suitable for the winter – container is ordered and and serves for the first winter.

**!\_ TODAY Gecekondu serves: Free legal consulting for social welfare people, tenant issues, meetings, neighborhood events +more**

Gecekondu is built by the neighborhoods with manydifferent resources by people in the neighborhood, not by one architect.

Gecekondu has become a popular symbol for protests and multiplies the story for people from Berlin and other places.

Gecekondu is still illegal but tolerated. Florian Schmidt offered that it could be legalized.

Gecekondu wants to stay in the informal status.

Q\_(Miodrag)\_ How do you organize your working groups?

SK\_ We are not a classical group. We consider ourselves as some kind of family. We are a core group 12-15 people that meets every week. Then there is the re-

municipalization group.

GSW owns housing at Kotti, we want these buildings back in the hands of the city of Berlin.

We also work on the Referendum, Deutsche Wohnen und Co

Enteignung, another group is for Gecekondu, one for senior citizens, one for lawyers etc. For joining Gecekondu one has to apply, it is not so easy, because it is very local and specific.

Q\_ Did you get a certain proposal against the rising rents, do you support Mietendeckel?

SK\_ Mietendeckel yes, but it does not apply to social housing. We try to reform the evil contracts from the 70s. Every year Berlin loses around 3000 social housing flats, bc the contracts run out. The tenants rights movement in Berlin is fairly strong, so the answer is **Join the**

***Struggle. Talk to your neighbors!!*** It is a right strategy to scare of investors in Berlin. Housing is a human right. Democracy means confronting all the different people and needs living in a city. People feel very segregated, are partially not even allowed to vote in this country, but still have a voice in the struggle for housing and could get involved in Gecekondu.

SK\_Gecekondu is a Kottbusser Tor pilot project in the Coalition Contract of the Berlin government.

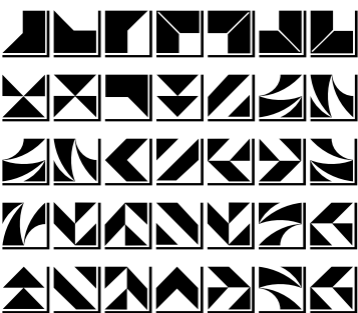
***The experts are usually the people on the ground, the tenants in this case.***

Q\_How do you see the future of the pavilion?

SK\_I needs renovation. The core question is what will happen to all the buildings around, how to keep them in a good state. There is really a chance to develop this little heart of Kreuzberg.

Q\_(Miodrag)\_How do you see the connection from Alex, Kotti and Karl-Marx-Allee?

SK\_The first time I was here at STATISTA to be here sparked my imagination, that is what STATISTA and Gecekondu are about. **It gets interesting when people come together and don't understand each other, and there is a space for productive misunderstanding.**



n7

**SOVANA  
TIMOTIJEVIĆ**

**„COMMONIFICATION  
OF  
EVERYDAY  
LIFE“**

**INSTITUTE  
FOR URBAN  
POLITICS/MIN  
ISTRY OF  
SPACE**

**Decommodification and  
Democratization as  
Open Form**

Open Form as parting  
ways with the model of  
the all-knowing expert;  
instead coming together  
within the tension of  
differences.

**democratization**

**participation space**

**socialization**

**self-management**

Goal: Renew the debate  
around stigmatized  
socialism

What can be learned

from Yugoslavia?

Societal Property

(Communal)

Self-Management (Own

the result of ones work)

1950 Self-management

socialism proposed for

political reasons for

workers organization,

more just distribution,  
+more (introduced top-down)

**!\_ distribution of power**

***self-management***

***socialism // the right to housing***

(images of social housing blocks and communal spaces, green space)

societal ownership - apartments were not privately owned

*right to use*

***socialization // housing domestic work care***

socialism brought this female connoted work out of the house into communal spaces

housing as social responsibility

housing as social responsibility

TODAY

***super-ownership state***

98% privately owned apartments

speculative investment

Propaganda on the ownership of apartment as ultimate goal of life is very strong.

„In your apartment, you choose whom to let in“

„Square of mourned rents - change the address“

Encouraging for taking a credit, mindset for private property as ultimate security. (Fear as capitalist strategy)

Structures don't allow alternative housing forms.

Institute for urban politics establishes discussions



through protests, education, etc. about:

**democratization**

**commons**

**participation**

**socialization**

**self-management**

Q\_What do you practically do?

JT\_Informal way of education dealing with commons and personal experience. **Starting with ones own context.** We are part of other movements. Building self-managed spaces, initiating, helping to set up. Last few months: Civil public partnership – Re-using empty spaces

Q\_Fiasco in Serbia with foreign investors

JT\_Croatia: Deal with the state for reimbursement. Serbia: Still struggling, not much support from state

Q\_Sandy

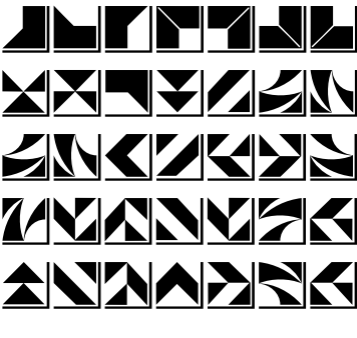
Kaltenborn\_Read the interview with JT that is on the website of HAU.

Q\_Miodrag\_Learn skill-sharing, re-imagine the wheel in our common and collective ways of organization is what we can learn from you. How strong was the shift from the applied utopia to the brutal ownership.

JT\_We think the bizzare thing about the re-actualization of commons allowed us to talk about something we had in Serbia in the past.

After the 90s Socialism was so stigmatized. It is a paradox that buzzwords like solidarity, collectivity, have to come from outside for us to find a way back into discussion.

↓  
**COFFEE BREAK**



na

**tomás  
criado,  
ignacio  
faría**

**„GAMES AS  
CITY  
RESEARCH“**

Spielräume  
**Games as spaces to  
open up alternative  
urban inquiries?**

Stadtlabor for  
Multimodal  
Anthropology  
Institut für Europäische  
Ethnologie, Humboldt-  
Universität zu Berlin

(Tomorrow the games  
can be played within a  
workshop)

**Why are we as  
anthropologists and  
social scientists  
interested in games?**

Stadtlabor for  
Multimodal  
Anthropology  
from anthropology of  
urbanities (city life)  
to anthropology as  
urbanism (city making)

(beyond the modern pact, where social scientists exercise critique from the outside or take care of participation)

**collaboratively creating devices, such as games, to experiment with modes of problematizing current urban transformations**

social scientists often do two things: convince people of plans/ find out about needs for bringing these to experts.

move away from ,simple' problem solving

3 GAMES:

KiezMindArchive

Ethnographic game:

Instructions in a folder that invites to go out.

Creation of an archive relating to a certain neighborhood.

House of Gossip

Neighbors come-together

All the players are in the stairway. One of the players is the buyer. Each player has cards that have gossip and rumors on them. The aim is to collect rumors.

***Epistemological Belief:***

***Truth is nothing but a***

***collection of rumors.*** If

you enough people have enough rumours about Genossenschaft then it becomes true.

Sue them all

Cases, Resources,

Collaborative+Individual

**Why using games as pedagogical tools?**

1. Games force a technical approach in our inquiries:

Ethnographic attention to technical particulars.

2. Games as a multimodal strategy of ethnographic representation

3. *Landlors's game* and the tradition of critical games as resources for a more public anthropology

Huizinga: *Das*

*Spielelement der Kultur*

Definition of play: „It is free; it is not ordinary or real life; it is distinct from ordinary life both as to locality and duration; it creates order; it is connected with no material interest, and from it no profit can be gained.“

Not a ‚cultural domain‘ but the ‚play-element‘ of culture.

GAMING

ANTHROPOLOGY

***Games as open urban sceno-graphy?***

Opening 1: Evoking experience (Operates as scenography)

Opening 2: Critical neighborhood

Games as pharmakon

(Greek: drug)

Efficacy and its absence of identity; depending on the dose and use, it can be a poison and a remedy.

What are the conditions through which a game can be played?

Q\_ With whom do you want to play?

Q\_ Are they supposed to be an open source, tweakable thing?

TCIF\_ Yes, one can adapt them, they are prototypes, they can transform and travel.

Q\_ What is the methodology while constructing the game?

TCIF\_ The process was more experiential. There were three groups with different aims of the games. Through that we started prototyping and I don't even remember how we came up with the concrete game.

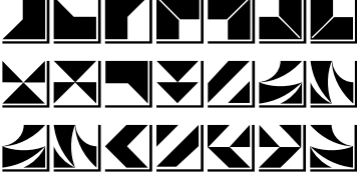
TCIF\_ Game and Play Win and Loose as Individual and Group (4 Outcomes)

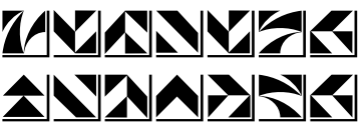
Q\_ How do you change the games?

TCIF\_ In the beginning it was too fast or very, very slow so we had to adjust the amount of cards, the amount of money, etc. At the same time perceptions of the games being too fast or too slow are very different for different people, relevant or not etc.

Q\_ How were the scenarios of students working on the games?

TCIF\_ 1 year, 8 groups doing research on real estate in Berlin. Then translating that research into a game. The process of bringing that together again was interesting. Games simplifying reality, offering reduced models of society were problems discussed. How to find patterns but thinking about them beyond archetypes.





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**IGOR HANSEN**

**„OPEN SOURCE  
AS OPEN-  
FORM“**

Open Forms is about  
managing ones owns  
spaces

How can we think Open  
Form and IT?

Self-ownership of  
personal information,  
freedom to shape you  
own informational world.

Reference

Forma Otwarte No. 5,  
1959 p.5

Closed Form-Open Form

(attempts on slides)

*Typical closed  
information silo*  
(service provider,  
administration)  
information held by  
somebody else (several  
services)

*Personal encrypted  
information vault*  
Self-management of  
information

NO e-administration for  
citizens  
FOR administration for e-  
citizens

-GDPR

-cross-domain

information access

overheads

-information redundancy

-freedom to create and

manage one's own

information space

Is it Open Form in IT?

Information // Data

Q\_Who decides on standards for data encryption?

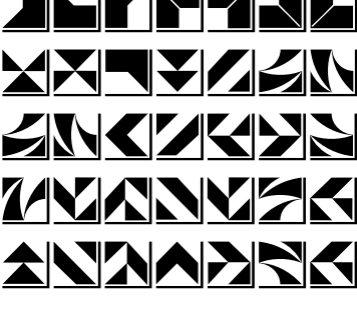
Q\_How would you answer: Is it Open Form in IT? I miss the link to the open form.

IH\_Openness is about freedom and control about the space I live in. Openness is about what my physical but also virtual space looks like.

Q\_Estonia as example with card that contains the citizens information. Centralization.

IH\_(Shows one to one encryption on computer)

Project Functional Food



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n10

**ALEX HEAD**

**„UNEQUAL INSTRUMENT“**

Performance

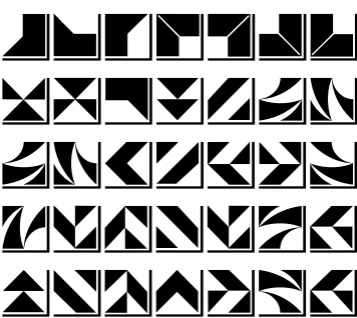
3 Performers sit in the front with Tibetan Singing Bowls

Description: Synthesize rhythms+frequencies through recordings done throughout the conference

The sounds of the bowls are mixed up with sounds recorded during the day into a few minutes long

experimental  
soundtrack.

INFORMAL EVENING  
PART :=)



STENOGRAPHY

↓  
SKY M. J.  
CARRANZA

[miriamjcarranza.tumblr.com](http://miriamjcarranza.tumblr.com)

[skymjcarranza@posteo.de](mailto:skymjcarranza@posteo.de)

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